for Crisp November Weather.

THE CAPE-SHAPED MANTLE. Two Shades for Walking Dresses-Many Va rieties of Popular Colors-It Pays to Get a oming Dress-Vests and Cloth Gowns-

What Takes the Place of Jet Garniture. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star

NEW YORK, November 6, 1891.



phere has a crispnes and a clearness which are very favorable to the display of soft, warm tints. No one knows this better than the intelligent woman of fashion, who invariably adjusts the tones of her costumes to what she calls the "weather." but which in reality means the light. Some gowns call for one sort of

conditions a gown will light up well. Novem-ber, too, has this peculiarity about it, it is pre-eminently the mon for wraps, and this alone endears it to the tall. siender woman who adores wraps. It may safely be said that the cape-shaped, high-shoul-dered mantle is now at the height of its popu-

larity.

They run in all lines of woolen stuffs, velvets and plushes, and sometimes in combinations of satin and velvet. One, for instance, of gray satin and black velvet brocade struck me as very rich and stylish. It was embroidered in arabesques of steel and jet and edged with a thick chemille fringe, each strand of which was inished off by a gray silk ball and two or three

steel beads.

The initial illustration pictures a very pretty deep cape-shaped mantle in white cashmere decorated with an applique design in velvet, representing leaves in silver and dark olivo green, the borders being of olive green velvet, outlined with silver. The high Henry IV collar is also in clive green velvet. The gown is of clive green faille, with half sleeves of white , embroidered in the same way as the cape. Round the waist there is a ceinture of plain white satin, while running entirely around the hem of the skirt there is an embroidery of white leaves. The bonnet worn with this costume is in olive green velvet, with black ostrich feathers and striped silk strings in white and olive green knotted behind, under the hair, and completes an ensemble of rare richness and elegance in perfect taste.

In the matter of feminine headgear, I may say that a great deal of mauve is to be worn this autumn and green also, and every tint of

warm browns or chestnuts. For those who like a striking theater bonnet, crimson velvet answers the purpose very well. It should be garnitured with jet ornaments and laces. In the way of trimming, fall bonnets will show a preference for guipure and Venetian lace, feathers of course, and fur in some cases.



My second illustration sets forth a very pretty that we on this side of the Atlantic are likely to feel the effect of the present rage in Paris for Russian gowns and Russian toques, and the latter, I can promise, will be quite sure to please those whose taste runs to gaudy and al-together startling effects. The Russian toque is very becoming to a dark-haired and dark-eyed woman. It has a cloth crown decorated in gold and green embroidery, the brim being of astrachan.



Not to overlook the little folks the third Mustration shows a very pretty design for a child's autumn cloak, a woolen stuff in a large checked pattern. This garment is made loose Jengthwise in the front sides there is one large pleat, which is sewed to the lining at the lower edge of the cloak. The sides of the back be-low the waist line cross a little. They are fuller where they join the side seam and form two large pleats. The polerine, like the cloak, has one large pleat in front and falls straight over the sleeves. At the back the pelerine is divided like the mantle itself. The same pleats must be made in the lining as in the material itself, and there are pleats also at the neck. This stylish little garment closes with horn buttons, extending a few inches below the waist line.

sults in a gown that one grows tired of in a few weeks, whereas a really becoming dress is not thrown saids until it falls to pieces.

By way of variety the fourth illustration shows a novel design for an interior costume, well adapted for a studio reception, at which one expects to meet with costumes not strictly Fashionable Materials and Colors in two shades of the same material. The dress



proper is made up with a crossed bodice, whil the cover part, in princess form, has broad revers faced with the dress material. The over-dress is garnitured its full length with silk gre-

My attention was lately attracted by a charmlight and some for ing indoor toilet in two shades of gray wooler stuff. It was made princess style, on a foundation of a lighter gray, which served as plastror and tablier. There was a yoke of embroidery which was lined with silk of the color of the determine under what stuff and three bands of embroidery on the conditions a gown will darker material, one on the basque, one on the bottom of skirt and one midway. CLOTH DRESSES AND FANCY VESTS.

Cloth gowns have their plainness relieved by a vest of fancy pattern. The vests, or, more properly speaking, waistcoats, for they have lapels, pockets and backs of lining for all the world like the masculine garment, are particu-larly stylish, provided the fit be faultless, and the woman of fashion now has a number of these fancy vests, so that she may make a change to suit her particular cast of thought or humor—a lively pattern when feeling in good spirits, a dull one when otherwise. Each tailor-made dress is supposed to have several vests of made dress is supposed to have several vests of different patterns to go with it. The princess form seems to be quite popular, but the front is invariably jacket form, falling over a tight skirt. One will be quite safe in ordering the jacket with loose sides, provided the skirt be tight and the vest glove-fitting, otherwise not. There is also a marked taste for corselet bod-icas for evening wear, and you may rig up a ices for evening wear, and you may rig up a very pretty evening costume at a small outlay by a full bodice in soft silk of some bright color to be worn with a black skirt and a black corselet. The Tudor sleeves with puffs spring ing out at the shoulder and elbow are becomin to long arms.



thoughts turn to all sorts of winter entertainments, from amateur theatricals to skirt and flower dances. Last season there were some very pretty exhibitions of flower costumes at private and semi-public entertainments. Tulips, chrysanthemums, roses, hollyhocks, sunflowers and hosts of others were successfully simulated in silk or satin, and in som cases the imitations were quite effective. The flower made use of in the costumes represented

raised masculine feet do not at once and volum

When the woman law student.

When the woman lawyer puts out her shingle, or in modern fashion inscribes her name on the marble tablets at the entrance of her building, her first experiences do not differ much from

would be in her drawing room. They will treat her as an equal, except that they will assist her by placing chairs, handing books and papers and doing more favors for her than for their male colleagues. In fact, they treat her very much as they would treat the distinguished legal lights of the age if they were within the bar—that is, with a deferential courters.

## THE TIP END OF LAND.

Del Fuego Described.

NO SUCH COUNTRIES NOW.

They Have Been Divided Between Chile and the Argentine Republic—How the Partition Was Effected—A New Method of Disciplin ing Indians-Secret of Chilean Animosit

From The Star's Traveling Commissioner.

WHEN YOU AND I WENT TO SCHOOL, dear reader, there was a Patagonia on the maps that we studied, and also a Terra del Fuego, but now there are no such countries anywhere, aithough the old names still cling to the localities. A few years ago it happened by rare chance that the two most powerful republies of South America-Chile and the Argentine-found themselves with no internal revolutions on hand, and so they combined in a sort of missionary enterprise against their weaker because less civilized neighbors, the Patagonians and Terra del Fuegoans, killing off most of them, enslaving the remainder and dividing their possessions between themselves. When it came to a division of spoils the United States was called upon to assist, through her ministers in Buenos Ayres and Santiago, and so entirely to the satifaction of the victors was the matter adjusted that they afterward presented costly testimonials of regard to the ministers aforesaid.

It was agreed that the boundary line of Chile should be extended down the coast and then run eastward just north of the Strait of Magellan, so that the Argentine should have the vertex of the strait of the strain of the strait of the strain of the strain

peaceful country Mr. W. E. Curtiss says: "It is commonly the custom to divide property after the owner's death, but in this instance the inheritance was first shared by the heirs and them beritance was first shared by the heirs and them heritance was first shared by the heirs and then the owner was mercilessly slaughtered. They called it a grand triumph of the genius of civilization over the barbarians, but, as in many other cases, the impediment to civilization was swept away in a cataract of blood." Gen. Roca, a recent president of the Argentine Republic, as recent president of the Argentine Republic, was the author and executor of the scheme of civilizing Patagonia, and he accomplished it as the early Conquistadores introduced Christianthe early Conquistadores introduced Christian-ity—with the keen edge of a sword. The fol-lowing true incident is a fair sample of his missionary work. The old dividing line be-tween Patagonia and the Argentine was the Rio Negro, a mighty river which flows along the forty-first parallel, nearly 1,000 miles porth the forty-first parallel, nearly 1,000 miles north DISCIPLINING THE INDIANS.

made up a very prilliant costume, the leaves going to form the skirt and the green calyxes hanging gracefully from the waist of course a cluster of the natural flower must appear on the corsage. With a little attention to artistic fitness these flower costumes may be used with admirable effect to heighten the particular style of beauty of each young person taking part in the dancing or posturing.

There is no doubt that jet garniture of all kinds will be much used on winter dresses, but the huge cabochons have been somewhat overdone and become somewhat vulgarized, so that in their stead you will see tiny beads and nailheads finely cut in facets. Jet spangles, too, laid closely one over the other in unbroken lines, forming large branching patterns, are general not be successed. in their stead you will see tiny beads and nailhads finely cut in facets. Jet spangles, too,
laid closely one over the other in unbroken
lines, forming large branching patterns, are
genuine novelties. Another novelty is the use
of white cloth for trimming purposes, particularly for making vests, revers, cuffs and yokes.
It is cut in bands, pinked out and laid under a
fold of the material round the bottom of skirte,
and you often see an under basque of white
cloth, both under and upper being cut in tabs.

THE WOMAN LAWYER.

Her Clients Are Not Chiefly Women, as
Would Be Supposed.

Mary A. Greene, L.L. B., in the Chantauquan.
A woman student of the law, whether in an
office or a law school, has some peculiar experiences. To a single woman among a class
of men the dilemma of the lectures as to a fitting mode of address is amusing. Most of them
will gaze anxiously around, and, fixing the eye
upon the lone female, with a slight bow will
open the discourse with the word "Gentlemen."
One professor was always careful and courteous
enough to begin with the phrase, "Lady and
gentlemen!"

It is also amusing and gratifying to see the

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In the few who managed to crawl out were dispatched by the sabers of the cavalrymen.

Those who were not driven into the dich of the were not driven into the dich of the cavalrymen.

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Those who were not driven into the dich of the soldiers allowed them no time to make. The Patagonians had no tools for bridge building: picks, spades and shovels were un
who haid chest by the sabers of the cavalrymen.

Those who were not driven into the dich of the were not driven into the dich of the were not driven into the dich of the war all on the few who managed to crawl out were dead which the soldiers allowed them no time to make. The Patagonians had no tools for b

exterminated.

Both history and tradition have falsely reraised masculine feet do not at once and voluntarily come down from the table or back of the next chair they are assisted to their rightful place on the floor by the hands of some fellow student. Of course there are always some men who heartily disapprove of woman's presence within the walls of the law school and are pleased to show their disapproval in any way short of actually rude conduct. I have never known of systematically rude behavior toward a woman law student.

When the woman lawyer puts out her shingle, or in modern fashion inscribes her name on the When the woman law student.

When the woman lawyer puts out her shingle, or in modern fashion inscribes her name on the marble tablets at the entrance of her building, her first experiences do not differ much from those of her brothers who are just beginning. Perhaps she has a few more "cranks" among her first clients, who go to her because they "think they will get more sympathy from a woman." When sooner or later they have to be shown the door their reproaches for her inhuman hard-heartedness are particularly severe, because they "expected better things from a woman."

Her clients are not, as many suppose, chiefly women. On the contrary, she is more likely to be employed by men, who want to give her a chance to show what she can do. Therefore her cases are as likely to be questions of business contracts as controversies that are connected with matters popularly supposed to be within a woman's sphere.

When she appears in court the woman attoracy finds the judges and the attending counsel as courteous and as deferential as they would be in her drawing room. They will treat her as an equal, except that they will assist her by placing chairs, handing books and papers and doing more favors for her than for their male colleagues. In fact, they treat her very much as they would treat the distintance of the strait or round the horn without being caught in a gale.

Takeoner again marvelous yarns for the world's edification, which had about as much found in marthed that as these world in fact, they treat her diffication, which had about as much found in the first those of African pigmies, the warrior women that gave their name to the greatest river on earth, and other sixteenth warrior women that gave their name to the greatest river on earth, and other sixteenth warrior women that gave their name to the greatest river on earth, and other sixteenth warrior women that gave their name to the greatest river on earth yabout the rate of the planguage and they had bigg evolves, that the Palagonians "rere of that big reach u

THROUGH SHITH'S CHANNEL

yet it is avoided by navigators because of the powerful currents and the frequency of snow storms that prevail here at all times of the year. The few vessels that take this course are compelled to anchor every night and also to "tie up" whenever snow is falling, because of the great danger of collision with icebergs in some of the circuitous turns. Sailors prefer to take their chances on the open sea, where there is plenty of room and they can keep going by night as well as by day, rather than linger in a region where the sun sets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Winter is eternal so far south of the equator, water freezes every night in the

A GRAND SIGHT.

Of course no other than the channel route that indefatigable traveler, Vincent, who lately made the same journey, has to say about it. Among other good things he writes: "We had in continual view a range of magnificent snow-covered mountains, belonging to the same great chain of Andes that extends almost unbroken from the letters of New Yorks and State of New Yorks o great chain of Andes that extends almost unbroken from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn. The Chilean mountains are of the most fantastic description. Their contour is infinite. They are peaked, jagged, dome and pyramid shaped, and the amount of snow that adheres to their almost perpendicular sides is astonishing. There are scores of glaciers, too, as splendid as any in Switzerland. How can i give you an idea of the varying colors, the weirdness and the utter savageness of this antarctic scenery? An artist would rave, a poet would rhyme. At first I thought of Norway, then of Switzerland, then of Bolivia and them of India; but the unobstructed view of these mountains on a clear day—a very unusual thing in these parts—is much grander than anything in Norway, quite equal to anything in Switzerland, and only surpassed by the ranges of Bolivia and trees shute it off from observers on the highway. snow fields so measureless I have never seen in any other part of the globe. And to think that all these beautiful and majestic scenes are al-together unknown to the general tourist, and all but unknown to even world-wide travelers." A MIXED COMPANY.

There are no American steamers in the then run eastward just north of the Strait of Magellan, so that the Argentine should have the vast pampas, or prairies, of Patagonia, and Chile the strait, and most of the islands, thus making a correct map of Chile look, as semebody expresses it, "like the leg of a tall man, long and lean, with a very high instep and several conspicuous bunions." It is difficult to say which country got the best of the bargain—whether the great international waterway and the southwestern archipelago comprising thousands of unexplored islands, believed to be rich in gold, silver, coal and copper, is most valuable, or the broad plains that fell to the share of the Argentines, which rise in regular terraces from the seaboard to the summit of the Cordilleras as extensive as those that stretch between the Mississippi river and the mountains of Colorado, and as useful for agricultural purposes as for cattle raising.

HOW THE COUNTRY WAS DIVIDED.

About this high-handed dissection of a peaceful country Mr. W. E. Curtise says: "It is mine owners and curio hunters from Germany." southern Pacific, and those of the French and

business down this way, and there are those to the manner born and to the manner adopted who are not backward about expressing themselves to that effect. Having to wait some days in to that effect. Having to wait some days in Valparaiso for the steamer's departure, we had numberless opportunities for observing how greatly public sentiment against Americans has increased in bitterness within the last few weeks. And yet there is not a Chilean among them who could give any reason for the hate that is of the Strait of Magellan. The southern end of this greatstretch of country is bleak and barren, being mere shale beds covered with thorny shrubs and coarse grass, upon which nothing but ostriches can subsist; but farther north the will writered properties in processing the moving cause of Chilean favor. Jealousy is the moving cause of Chilean shrubs and coarse grass, upon which nothing but ostriches can subsist; but farther north the well-watered pampas rise in successive terraces up the Andean slopes. During half the year the region of the straits is swept by those fierce winds called pamperos, which are the dread of both navigators and landsmen. From time out of mind the Patagonians had been in the habit of driving their cattle from the cold and windy lowlands to winter in the foothills of the Andes—and these gentle savages also had a habit of leaving their herds and their women in the mountains, while they made excursions into Argentina, stealing, burning and killing. At every raid the terror-stricken ranchmen fled toward the cities, so that year by year the frontier line of that republic retailed to the coded toward the capital instead of advancing. it. The time is likely to come, in the near fu-ture, when the United States government, for the maintenance of its own dignity and the protection of its wandering sons, will be compelled to teach these conceited Chileans a

APOSTATE AMERICANS. And what shall we say of those Americans who call themselves citizens of Chile and are now figuring prominently in the politics of that now figuring prominently in the politics of that country? As a rule they are the worst enemies to their own countrymen that can be found in this misnamed republic. By the way, why is it, I wonder, that some of you at home persist in calling these apostate Americans by names that never belonged to them? Why, for example, should that enterprising New Englander, Mr. Richard Trumbull, be dubbed Ricardo in his own country, or those Pennsylvania-born Montts, Peter and George, be called Pedro and Jorge by their old neighbors, or plain Edward and Julius be transformed by Yankee mouths into Eduardo and Julio? No doubt the Spanish rendering of their cognomies to their own countrymen that can be found in this misnamed republic. By the way, why is it, I wonder, that some of you at home persist in calling these apostate Americans by names that never belonged to them? Why, for example, should that enterprising New Englander, Mr. Richard Trumbull, be dubbed Ricardo in his own country, or those Pennsylvania-born Montts, Peter and George, be called Pedro and Jorge by their old neighbors, or plain Edward and Julius be transformed by Yankee mouths into Eduardo and Julio? No doubt the Spanish rendering of their cognomens is best for the advancement of their own ambitious schemes in Chile, but we Americans have no reason to rechristen them.

FANNIE B. WAED.

ORCHID CULTURE.

Resppearance of an Old Variety—Titled Orchid Growers in Europe.

The orchid growers of Europe, and they now include kings, princes, dukes and rich men of all degrees, are much excited by the reappearance of a variety of orchid known as the Catleya Labiata. A good many years ago this rare variety is said to have been brought from some secret place and jealously guarded by the few persons who had it. Lately an Englishman, traveling in Brazil, found it and byought it to France. Early this month a little stanting in Brazil, found it and byought it to France. Early this month a

ishman, traveling in Brazil, found it and brought it to France. Early this month a

is practiced by many people, who buy interior articles of food because changer than standard goods. Surely infants are cutified to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gall Berden Bagin' Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant find.

BCCENTRIC MR. HODGEINS. The Man Who Has Given \$200,000 to ti

midst of beautiful farm land, not so level as to be monotonous. Just now across the brown fields and through the masses of autumn leaves one may occasionally get a glimpse of the would satisfy us, especially after reading what that indefatigable traveler. Vincent what indefatigable traveler Vincent who had ruffles here and there. Old Fields they call this country, which is pleasant to the eye of the farmer and of the admirer of scenery. First there comes the road which leads off

under the trees to Gen. Spinola's handsome



THIS WINDOW IS NEVER SHUT. This farm house is more attractive than the other farm buildings, not because it is any less dilapidated, but because of the curious way dispidated, but because of the curious way in which it has been built. One may plainly see that it was at first a small story and a half affair, unsightly, cheap, hastily built for the accommodation of a poor farmer. And, if one did not know the truth, the present size of the building would be attributed to the gradual increase in the farmer's family. A curious-looking wing was first added to one side, then another wing, which in some was fails to haranother wing, which in some way fails to har-monize with the first addition to the original house, was added on the other side. In front was built a porch, wide, ugly and not inviting, although from it a wide range of the rolling fields and orchards and woods may be taken. Finally the house was increased by putting a little porch on the side facing the sound, and a kitchen and perhaps a dining room one story a kitchen and perhaps a dining room one story high. Looking at this house, at the array of red flannel for male and female underwear blazing from wash lines in the front yard, at the general air of sloth in the gardens, one would say: "Here lives a farmer of moderate many who has had a large family which has

THE TENANT. One could hardly be wider of the mark than this. The tenant of the gray old house is not a farmer. He never had a family, if two nieces and a wife who died many years ago was excepted. He is not the man to let those within reach of him do as they please. They all do exactly as he pleases, and, by the way, he pleases a good deal. He is not only not of moderate means, but is rich; would be counted rich even in New York. This is the residence of Thos. G. Hodgkins, once a merchant of New York city, but you a harmit of Old Fields near

the civil war he had accumulated a great for-

tune. He sold out his large candy manufactory in Greenwich street, invested the money in ways which have since most flatteringly approved his judgment, and went down to Setauket to live.

Although in many ways he got away from the traditions of that humble class of English society from which he originally sprung, he retained a distaste for luxury, whether in houses, furnishings, dress or society. Wealth gave him no desire to better his outward sur-

roundings.
It is said that his close attention to busines

Since the death of Emma Clark the old man arge stock of these rare flowers was sold in has lived alone, unless a farm hand and his Paris and was eagerly bought at high prices.

A similar sale in England a few days before brought \$9,000

About fifteen years ago orchids first began to attract the attention of people with the proper bent of mind to make orchid growing a passion. Now travelers are searching all tropical countries for new kinds and the trade in them amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. In France it is not uncommon for a plant to sell for \$1.000, and sometimes a rare variety has brought \$5,000. In France and England catalogues, illustrated in colors and otherwise expensively adorned, are frequently published.

The two greatest collectors of orchids in the world are Sir Trevor Lawrence and Mr. Measures. On the continent the great collec-Paris and was eagerly bought at high prices. wife, Mr. and Mrs. Andres, who have a room

members of the party became insace. In the trip south Barton stopped at Ibex, on the edge of Death valley. Here at midnight the thermometer stood at 115 degrees. Over the valley, and by this is meant Death valley, at 7 p. m. there occurred a remarkable phenomenon. Two clouds, one from the east and one from the west, met. An electric storm followed, the like of which has never been seen by living man, and for an hour the blaze was simply terrific. Then following the electric storm came a fall of boiling-hot rain. This lasted for about ten minutes. The parties in camp were estually forced to cover themselves over in order to protect their bodies from the scalding water. The thunder was something that no artillery force on the face of the earth, no matter hew great, could equal.

given away fine horses, cows and stock of various kinds. He will give \$5 or \$10 to the mesengers who bring packages or letters to his
house. He wants no thanks and asks no favors
in return. In speech he is slow, of few words
and those abruptly to the point. In manner
he is, when the humor strikes him, courteons

upon him very chary of his courtesies. He is said to take strong likes and dislikes, although these apparently have no permanence and no particular expression aside from increased or

these apparently have no permanence and no particular expression aside from increased or decreased abruptness.

The hobby of his life—and it seems to have come to a hard riding early—is atmospheric air. He gave \$100,000 of his gift to the Smithsonian absolutely and without conditions. The other \$100,000 he directed should be used for the diffusion of knowledge in regard to the properties of atmospheric air in its relations to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind. This is to be brought about by offering premiums for study and discovery.



years younger. His slight and not tall form is not bent, but retains the straightness of a young man's form and much of its elasticity. His voice, too, is young. And although he says he will soon die because his body is rapidly failing, no sign of it is to be seen, and his mind

reach of him do as they please. They all do exactly as he pleases, and, by the way, he pleases a good deal. He is not only not of moderate means, but is rich; would be counted rich even in New York. This is the residence of Thos. G. Hodgkins, once a merchant of New York city, but now a hermit of Old Fields, near Setauket, L. I.

Thomas G. Hodgkins was born in England at least eighty-nine years ago. He had married and had reached his twenty-ninth year before he came to this country to try to make great the little sum of his worldly goods. He started at the beginning to the class and his observations (in French always) were just. Sometimes a drawing would be "pas mai;" sometimes "pas mal du tout;" sometimes "affreuse," and sometimes the student is sent back to draw hands and feet. He always chooses the best drawings in the class and the happy pupil whose drawings are chosen has an almost irresistible desire to embrace him on the spot. Anyway, that is the way a very particular friend of mine felt when her drawing was at manufacturing candy in a small way, but a currious trick, who is a currious trick, and left him with no near relatives extended the two children of his widowed sister.

His said that he is going to add a large sum to his observations (in French always) were just. Sometimes a drawing would be "pas mai;" sometimes "affreuse," and sometimes the student is sent back to draw hands and feet. He always chooses the best drawings in the class and the happy pupil whose drawings are chosen has an almost irresistible desire to embrace him on the spot. Anyway, that is the way a very particular friend of mine felt when her drawing was a manufacturing candy in a small way, but is observations (in French always) conctinues. Sometimes "affreuse," and sometimes "affreuse," and sometimes the student is sent back to draw hands and feet. He always chooses the best drawings in the class and the happy pupil

Our excessive silver coinage is the one dark, ominous shadow which projects itself over the country, plainly indicating disaster. If this danger could be eliminated by the common sense of the people operating upon Congress, there is no question that an era of permanent prosperity would open before the nation. The wise remarks of the President at Albany indicate that there is no prospect of free silver coinage during the present administration; but the only thing necessary to cause the withdrawal of gold as a circulating medium. The monthly purchase of 4.500,000 ounces of silver bullion, with its attendant issue of treasury notes, will, in my opinion, inevitably produce this result it is highly probable that gold would have sold at a premium before Christmas of this year had it not been for our large crops and the unit of things?" an obvious and reasonable reply considered the sensor of things?" an obvious and reasonable reply considered the sensor of the sensor of things?" an obvious and reasonable reply considered the sensor of the sensor of the sensor of the people operating disaster. If this danger could be eliminated by the common sense of the people operating upon Congress. It is highly probable that gold would have sold at a premium before Christmas of this year had it not been for our large crops and the unit of the construction of the people operating the probable that gold would have sold at a premium before Christmas of this year had it not been for our large crops and the unit of the properly revealed, constitutes art.

The class of the people operating disaster. It this is highly probable that gold would have sold at a premium before Christmas of this year had it not been for our large crops and the unit of the properly revealed, constitutes art.

The class of the people operating disaster. It this danger could be say and the size of the day and the late of the work and at the would not stir until this green sward was stained with the blood of the green ward was stained with the blood of the min tit It is highly probable that gold would have sold at a premium before Christmas of this year had it not been for our large crops and the universally short crops of cereals in Europe.

\* \* If the question is asked, "When will gold sell at a premium under the existing state of things?" an obvious and reasonable reply would be: Gold will be withdrawn from circulation, and the hoarding of this metal will commence whenever the time arrives that importers and foreign bankers believe that it is probable in the near future that a check drawn upon a bank in New York will not be received in payment of a bill of exchange drawn on London. All prudent men engaged in foreign trade will then convert as speedily as possible their deposits into gold, and the catastrophe of a premium on gold will be at hand. The large banks and bankers of Europe have, before this impending danger, been willing to leave liberal cash balances in the hands of their agents in this country because of the higher rates for money usually prevailing here. Of course the probability of a premium on gold would cause all floating capital of this kind to be withdrawn unless promises to pay in gold, with all the attendant risks, were entered into on the part of American dealers in foreign exchange.

An American Consul Who Likes Robbers.

"Let me tell you a good story of Yankee pluck," said a prominent business man to a reporter recently. "It is about my friend James Springer, acting American consul at Matanzas, well-known Cuban seaport town. A dispatch



A WASHINGTON GIRL AT JULIEN'S

Panis, October 20, 1891. I am one of the irrepressible American girls who will persist in "bobbing" up in unexpected places, and I have perched myself by the side of a writing desk to tell you all about the celebrated Julien school, of which I am a pupil. Well, it is located in the Rue de Beni (this particular one is, but Julien has four others in different parts of Paris.) It is near the Champs Rlysee, in the fashionable quarter. We enter through a large door, then up a winding stair-in fact it is so elevated that one could down from both sides upon two large studios, well filled with students of all sizes, ages and nationalities—of the feminine gender. The men are in separate buildings from the women. Bouguereau. Fleury, Lefebvre and Benjamin Constant, all of whom are celebrated artists, are the professors at the different Julien

There are four large rooms for the students, with the light of heaven shining down through the skylights upon the chocolate-stained walls, and four motionless models, with their bodies rigid as graven images, posing in each room, with four times fifty women working away with various degrees of assiduity. . MUST GO EARLY ON MONDAY.

We must go to the classearly Monday morning to get a good place—that is, to obtain the best view of the model. The same position may be retained the whole week.

There are girls and girls at the school—ugly, pretty, black, brown and red-haired girls. Some idle, but many in earnest.

When Mr. Julien enters all the girls crowd We must go to the class early Monday morning

stiff and icy breezes blow over the sound and over the snowy fields. The window remains open just the same and the old man sits at the table muffled like an astronomer, a foot deep in furs and woolens, warm and happy in the consciousness that the uncontaminated air of heaven is filling his lung cells. He takes a bath every day—differing again in the point of cleanliness from the ordinary hermit. And in the coldest weather it has been his habit to stand, unmuffled and uncovered, on his front porch and practice with dumb bells.

The result of this passion for fresh air and this persistent exercise is happily apparent in the old man's face and figure. Although he is eighty-nine years old, with silver white hair about his shoulders, his thin, smooth and wellfeatured face is that of a man at least twenty years younger. His slight and not tall form is not bent, but retains the straightness of a young man's form and much of its elasticity. His voice, too, is young. And although he says he will soon die because his body is rapidly failing, no sign of it is to be seen, and his minds a defining the comming of the professor? My first week it was Mr. Bouguereau. He was to come Saturday morning. I tried to imagine his looks—this wonderful painter of Venuses this looks—this wonderful painter of Venuses the was deal cupida. I though to the exquisite modeling, beautiful lines and marvelous drawing which one sees in his pictures, of the delicate ing, beautiful lines and marvelous drawing which one sees in his pictures, of the delicate ing, beautiful lines and marvelous drawing which one sees in his pictures, of the delicate ing, beautiful lines and marvelous drawing which one sees in his pictures, of the delicate ing, beautiful lines and marvelous drawing which one sees in his pictures, of the Venuses, the indescribable eyes of the little angels and the holy purity of his Madonna. Thinking of all these things, there came before my mind's eye a tall, straight the worth had a reveal and nervous hands. But Saturday came, and at 90

his observations (in French always) were just. Sometimes a drawing would be "pas mal;" sometimes "pas mal du tout;" sometimes "af-freuse," and sometimes the student is sent back to draw hands and feet. He always chooses the

is regal looking and about ten years younger rous story of the affair to a reporter for the jutor of his stout, sharp-tongued wife. So Se- is regal looking and about ten years younger rous story of tauket keeps away from the farm and takes than Bouguereau. I am afraid the girls are inits revenge by gossiping, not ill-naturedly, it clined to admire him overmuch. He is a should be said.

The Undertow.

Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the fight of life began. It ain't been safe, my brethren, for to lightly judge a man; He may be tryin' faithful fer to

An' yet go unrewarded, an', my friends, how can we know

There's holes in lots of hens' nests, an' you've got to peep below. To see the eggs a-rollin' where they hadn't ought to go.

Don't bisme a man fer failin' to achieve a laurel continued to go.

Don't bisme a man fer failin' to achieve a laurel continued to the continued to the

SOUTHERN WOMANHOOD How It Was Affected by the War of the Be-

The fact that so large a proportion of the young women now attending southern colleges are securing an education not for ornament but for use, not for social culture merely but in preparation for self-support, has had the very natural effect of making them more earnest and diligent in the prosecution of their studies. A much larger proportion of college girls comes now from the middle and poorer classes than formerly. Many of the poor girls of the south today are the daughters of edunot go further without meandering through the sky light out upon the roof. We were of home and property. And what will an education of home and property. usbered into a little square office which looks cated and refined mother not do, what sacrifice will she not make, in order that her daugher may have the benefits of an education? If poor she will practice the most rigid econ-omy and submit to the severest personal selfs denial if thereby her daughter is enabled to enjoy the advantages of an education; and many are the southern mothers who since the war have done this, and more, to give their children an education. And there are many noble instances in which an elder daughter, having been thus educated through the labor and economy of her parents, has generously requited their loving self-denisl in her behalf by going to work herself and helping each of her younger sisters to obtain the education which their parents were anxious but unable to give them.
It is Victor Hugo who has called this "the

ANDRES, THE REMMY'S MOTTRIFICE.

In the few railroad journeys which he has been known to take other passengers in the car have noticed with a good deal of curiosity that he no sconer entered the car, even in the bitterest winter weather, than he raised his window enough to lei the end of a tube pass through and hang into the outside freshness. The passengers in the car have noticed with a good deal of curiosity that he no sconer entered the car, even in the bitterest winter weather, than he raised his window enough to lei the end of a tube pass through and hang into the outside freshness. The passengers in the car have noticed with a good deal of curiosity that he no sconer entered the car, even in the bitterest winter weather. The same possible that in the earlier days, before setauket knew the hermati of Old Fields and had experienced his wit and shrewdness, this tube caused Scauket to doubt his samity. But Scauket has long got used to the sube and all but a small part of his queerness, and to those who have sat in misery in the steaming foulness of Long Island railroad coaches in winter to the most will be an all but a small part of his queerness, and to those who have sat in misery in the steaming foulness of Long Island railroad coaches in winter to the will seem admirable to the point of genins.

One of the rooms of the old farm house is at the case of the coaches with the car of the coaches with the car of the coaches with the car of the car of the coaches with the car of the coaches with the car of the car of the coaches with the coaches with the car of the coaches with the remaining the coa them all by establishing and rigidly maintain-ing high conditions of entrance as well as of graduation, and whose pride will be the high quality of the work it does, not the number of quality of the work it does, not the number of pupils it enrolls, though numbers would also come in due course of time. The active come in due course womanhood of the earnest, vigorous young womanhood of the south is demanding such an institution. Surely a demand so just and a need so widely and seriously felt cannot go long unmet. Where

HIS HATED RIVAL

A Bashful Young Man Who Acted Well b Spite of Himself. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The season of amateur theatricals has already arrived. A very select and private club delighted their friends with a performance on

Friday night. A well-known young lawyer, who officiated as stage manager, told the following very ludies

"I sent on a young medical student in the

place, sat down on the extreme edge of it, looked on the ground, rabbed his knees slowly and now and then glanced up at his intended bride much as a dog looks up when it has stolen something and knows it is going to be whitned.

You hadn't ought to blame a man for things he hasn't done.

For books he hasn't written, er fer fights he hasn't won;
The waters may look placid on the surface all aroun',
An' yet there may be undertow a-keepin' of him down.

Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the fight of life began.

"The audience were in ecstacies. They all thought it was pure acting and that the pars was that of a bashful lover. Certainly, any one who could act half as well would make his fortune. He had been in possession of the stage a word, when he opened his mouth once or twice, rubbed his knees again and at length said in a broken and husky voice:

"How's your mother?"

"How's your mother?"

Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the fight of life began.

It ain't been safe, my brethren, for to lightly judge a man; He may be tryin' faithful fer to make his life a go, and yet his legs git tangled in the treach'rous undertow.

He may not lack in learnin' an' he may not want for brains; He may be always workin' with the patientest of

Opening Letters by Law.

What heights he might a-climbed up to but for the undertow? "I noticed a short time ago," said a Wash-ington official, "that some objection was made by a Mr. Pell of the San Domingo Shore Line road to the opening of a private letter by the chief of the secret service bureau. It is not generally known that the rules of the Post Office Department empower inspectors to open sus-picious letters at discretion. The public ap-

